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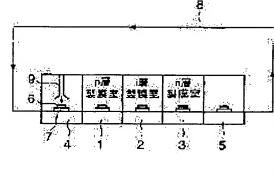
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(54) METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR MANUFACTURING PHOTOELECTRIC **CONVERSION DEVICE**

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To quickly, easily, and inexpensively provide a method and apparatus for manufacturing a photoelectric conversion device, capable of performing temperature control over a film-formed substrate.



SOLUTION: This method of manufacturing a photoelectric conversion device comprises the steps of: introducing a holder 7 for holding a substrate 6 into a plurality of film-forming chambers 1 to 3 arranged in a line in sequence, and forming a semiconductor thin film on the surface of the substrate 6 in each of the chambers 1 to 3. In this case, the substrate 6

held by the holder 7 in a loading chamber 4 has its temperature controlled to a predetermined value, while being heated by hot air from a hot air blow nozzle 9 under atmospheric pressure, before being introduced into the first chamber 1.

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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] The manufacture approach of the photoelectrical inverter which carries out sequential installation of the electrode holder holding a substrate at two or more film-production rooms arranged by in-line one, and is characterized by to control uniformly the temperature of the substrate held at the electrode holder introduced into the first film-production room under atmospheric pressure in the manufacture approach of a photoelectrical inverter including the process which produces a semi-conductor thin film on a substrate front face in each film-production interior of a room.

[Claim 2] The manufacture approach of the photoelectrical inverter according to claim 1 characterized by acting as the monitor of the temperature of the substrate introduced into the first film production room, and the temperature of the substrate discharged from the last film production room.

[Claim 3] The manufacture approach of the photoelectrical inverter according to claim

1 characterized by controlling said two or more temperature of the film production interior of a room according to the temperature of the substrate introduced into the first film production room.

[Claim 4] The temperature of the substrate held at the electrode holder introduced into the first film production room is the manufacture approach of a photoelectrical inverter given in claim 1 characterized by being controlled by one sort chosen from the group which consists of spraying hot blast on a substrate, spraying a high voltage steam on a substrate, and irradiating infrared radiation at a substrate thru/or one term of 3.

[Claim 5] The temperature of the substrate held at the electrode holder introduced into the first film production room is the manufacture approach of a photoelectrical inverter given in claim 1 characterized by being controlled by 100-150 degrees C thru/or one term of 4.

[Claim 6] Two or more film production rooms arranged by in-line one and the electrode holder holding a substrate, The means which carries out sequential installation of this electrode holder at said two or more film production rooms, and carries out circulation conveyance, The manufacturing installation of the photoelectrical inverter characterized by providing a means to control uniformly the temperature of a means to produce a semi-conductor thin film on a substrate front face in each film production interior of a room, and the substrate which is introduced into the first film production room, and which was held at the electrode holder under atmospheric pressure.

[Claim 7] The manufacturing installation of the photoelectrical inverter according to claim 6 characterized by providing further the means which acts as the monitor of the temperature of the substrate introduced into the first film production room, and the temperature of the substrate discharged from the last film production room.

[Claim 8] The manufacturing installation of the photoelectrical inverter according to claim 6 characterized by controlling said two or more temperature of the film production interior of a room according to the temperature of the substrate introduced into the first film production room.

[Claim 9] A means to control uniformly the temperature of the substrate held at the electrode holder introduced into the first film production room under atmospheric pressure is the manufacturing installation of a photoelectrical inverter given in claim 6 characterized by having one sort chosen from a means to spray hot blast on a substrate, a means to spray a high voltage steam on a substrate, and the group that consists of an infrared heater thru/or one term of 8.

[Claim 10] The temperature of the substrate held at the electrode holder introduced into the first film production room is the manufacturing installation of a photoelectrical inverter given in claim 6 characterized by being controlled by 100-150 degrees C thru/or one term of 9.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention] This invention relates to the manufacture approach of a photoelectrical inverter, and a manufacturing installation, and relates to the in-line CVD film production approach and film production equipment which prepared the temperature control device in a part of electrode-holder circulatory system especially. [0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] The most decomposes material gas, such as a silane, a disilane, germane, and methane, in the plasma by high-frequency power etc. with doping gas, such as diboron hexahydride, phosphoretted hydrogen, and an arsine, if needed, and non-single crystal solar batteries including an amorphous silicon solar cell are formed by forming a pin junction by the so-called glow discharge part solution method deposited on a desired substrate.

[0003] In order to obtain the high engine performance in that case, it is well-known that it is necessary to reduce the high impurity concentration in I layers as much as possible. In order that the boron for forming p layers and n layers, Lynn, etc. may cause performance degradation, the so-called separation forming method which forms p layers, i layers, and n layers recently at the film production room of dedication, respectively is common.

[0004] This separation forming method arranges each film production room to in-line one, and the in-line multilocular discrete—type film production equipment which has the system which conveys a substrate in other film production rooms in a vacuum is [after forming each class] needed. Moreover, a loading room is prepared in front of the first film production room, a substrate is made to hold in an electrode holder there, an unloading room is prepared behind the last film production room, a substrate is removed from an electrode holder there, it circulates through an electrode holder, and it is repeatedly returned and used for a loading room.

[0005] Although a substrate is heated at about 200 degrees C at the heater installed in the film production interior of a room and film production is performed with such

in-line multilocular discrete-type film production equipment, heating in a vacuum takes long duration, and there is a problem that cost is high. Moreover, in order that a substrate may carry out sequential migration, it is dramatically difficult to act as the monitor of the substrate temperature in the film production interior of a room.

[0006] Furthermore, it becomes difficult it not to become fixed [the temperature of the substrate thrown into a loading room] that an electrode holder carries out accumulation or is influenced with environmental temperature etc., therefore to control uniformly the temperature of the substrate of the film production interior of a room by the repetition activity of an electrode holder.

[0007]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] This invention was made in view of the trouble of this conventional technique, and aims at offering the manufacture approach of a photoelectrical inverter and manufacturing installation which make it possible to perform temperature management of the substrate produced by low cost easily for a short time.

[8000]

[Means for Solving the Problem] In order to solve the above-mentioned technical problem, this invention carries out sequential installation of the electrode holder holding a substrate at two or more film production rooms arranged by in-line one. In the manufacture approach of a photoelectrical inverter including the process which produces a semi-conductor thin film on a substrate front face in each film production interior of a room, the manufacture approach of the photoelectrical inverter characterized by controlling uniformly the temperature of the substrate held at the electrode holder introduced into the first film production room under atmospheric pressure is offered.

[0009] Moreover, two or more film production rooms where this invention was arranged by in-line one and the electrode holder holding a substrate, The means which carries out sequential installation of this electrode holder at said two or more film production rooms, and carries out circulation conveyance, The manufacturing installation of the photoelectrical inverter characterized by providing a means to control uniformly the temperature of a means to produce a semi-conductor thin film on a substrate front face in each film production interior of a room, and the substrate which is introduced into the first film production room, and which was held at the electrode holder under atmospheric pressure is offered.

[0010] In the manufacture approach of the photoelectrical inverter of this invention, and a manufacturing installation, it can act as the monitor of the temperature of the

substrate introduced into the first film production room, and the temperature of the substrate discharged from the last film production room. Moreover, according to the temperature of the substrate introduced into the first film production room which acted as the monitor in this way, two or more temperature of the film production interior of a room is controllable. In addition, the monitor of the temperature of a substrate can carry out by attaching a thermometer in an electrode holder.

[0011] The temperature of the substrate held at the electrode holder introduced into the first film production room is controllable spraying hot blast on a substrate, spraying a high voltage steam on a substrate, or by irradiating infrared radiation at a substrate. In these, it is a simple means to spray hot blast on a substrate, and cost is also low and it is the most desirable from the temperature up in a short time being possible.

[0012] In addition, as for hot blast, it is desirable that it is defecated clean air. It is desirable to be controlled by the temperature exceeding 100 degrees C, for example, 100-150 degrees C, while the temperature of the substrate held at the electrode holder introduced into the first film production room is the temperature near this film production temperature although it is lower than the film production temperature within the limits of this since film production in a film production room is performed under the temperature of 160 degrees C-240 degrees C.

[0013] According to the manufacture approach of the photoelectrical inverter of this invention and manufacturing installation which are constituted as mentioned above, it is possible to perform easily temperature management of the substrate of the film production interior of a room by low cost for a short time by controlling uniformly the temperature of the substrate held at the electrode holder introduced into the first film production room under atmospheric pressure.

[0014]

[Embodiment of the Invention] Hereafter, the gestalt of operation of this invention is explained with reference to a drawing. <u>Drawing 1</u> is the mimetic diagram of the in-line CVD film production equipment concerning 1 operation gestalt of this invention. In <u>drawing 1</u>, the p layer film production room 1 or i layer film production room 2 and the n layer film production room 3 are arranged by the single tier, and the loading room 4 and the unloading room 5 are installed before and after that.

[0015] It is conveyed, and the electrode holder 7 which supports the substrate 6 produced in the inside of these loading room 4, the p layer film production room 1 or i layer film production room 2 or n layer film production room 3, and the unloading room 5 circulates, and the repetition activity is carried out by the electrode-holder

circulatory system 8.

[0016] At the loading room 4, the substrate 6 held on the electrode holder 7 can spray hot blast from the hot blast blasting nozzle 9, and is heated by predetermined temperature. Predetermined temperature is usually 100–150 degrees C. The temperature of hot blast, blasting time amount, etc. are controlled so that such temperature is acquired. In addition, temperature control needs to be made in consideration of the temperature and ambient temperature of the electrode holder itself. Moreover, the temperature of the electrode holder discharged from the last film production room mentioned later is also taken into consideration.

[0017] The inside of the loading room 4 is under atmospheric pressure, and temperature up to the predetermined temperature of the substrate by blasting of hot blast can be performed easily in a short time.

[0018] As for the substrate heated by predetermined temperature, a p type semiconductor layer, an i-type semiconductor layer, and a n-type-semiconductor layer are produced one by one in the p layer film production room 1 or i layer film production room 2 and the n layer film production room 3. Although film production is performed under 200 degrees C by the heater formed in each ** Since heating control is beforehand carried out at the fixed temperature of 100-150 degrees C before being introduced into the p layer film production room 1, a substrate 6 can perform 200-degree C temperature up correctly and extremely in a short time.,

[0019] in addition, the thermometer is attached in the electrode holder 7 — it acts as the monitor of the temperature at the time of being introduced into the p layer film production room 1, and the temperature at the time of coming out from the n layer film production room 3, and the temperature of the heater of each film production interior of a room is controlled according to the value.

[0020] In addition, in the film production equipment shown in <u>drawing 1</u>, in order to prevent mixing of an impurity at some or all between each film production room, it is possible to prepare a medium room further. Moreover, it is also possible to produce the same semi-conductor layer at two or more film production rooms in consideration of a difference of the thickness of the semi-conductor layer produced and film production time amount.

[0021]

[Example] The concrete example of this invention is shown hereafter and this invention is explained in more detail. Each amorphous semiconductor layer (p layers, i layers, and n layers) was produced on the glass substrate with SnO2 as follows using the CVD film production equipment which is shown in drawing 1 and which has

arranged two or more parallel plate capacity-coupling mold glow discharge decomposition film production rooms to in-line one. First, the glass substrate 6 with SnO2 has been arranged on an electrode holder 7 in the loading room 4. Subsequently, under atmospheric pressure, 200-degree C hot blast was made into blasting for 300 seconds from the hot blast nozzle 9, and substrate temperature was made into 120 degrees C. It acts as the monitor of the substrate temperature with the thermometer attached in the electrode holder 7.

[0022] Next, SiH4300sccm, CH3700sccm, B-2H65sccm, and H21000sccm after conveying the electrode holder 7 holding a substrate 6 in the p layer film production room 1 and heating with the heater temperature of 180 degrees C under reduced pressure It introduced and p 10nm layers were produced by reaction pressure 1torr and RF power 30 mW/cm2.

[0023] Then, SiH4500sccm after conveying the electrode holder 7 which held the substrate 6 after exhausting the residual gas in the p layer film production room 1 in the adjoining i layer film production room 2 and heating it with the heater temperature of 200 degrees C under reduced pressure was introduced, and i 300nm layers were produced by reaction pressure 0.3torr and RF power 50 mW/cm2.

[0024] Furthermore, after conveying the electrode holder 7 which held the substrate 6 after exhausting the residual gas in the i layer film production room 2 in the adjoining n layer film production room 1 and heating it with the heater temperature of 200 degrees C under reduced pressure, SiH4200sccm, PH35sccm, and H24000sccm were introduced, and n 20nm layers were produced by reaction pressure 1 torr and RF power 100 mW/cm2.

[0025] Thus, the three-layer amorphous semiconductor layer which has a pin junction on the glass substrate 6 with SnO2 was produced. Then, the produced substrate 6 was removed from the electrode holder, and it conveyed at the following process, and the electrode holder 7 was conveyed as it was, and was returned to the loading room 4.

[0026] in the above film production processes, it is heated by hot blast, is controlled by predetermined temperature, and acts as the monitor of this temperature with the thermometer attached in the electrode holder 7, and a substrate 6 embraces this temperature, before being introduced into the p layer film production room 1 — the temperature of the heater in the p layer film production room 1 is set up.

[0027] Therefore, to temperature required for film production, correctly, the temperature of the substrate 6 in the p layer film production room 1 was attained for a short time, and became possible [performing easily temperature management of the

substrate of the film production interior of a room by it]. [0028]

[Effect of the Invention] As mentioned above, as explained to the detail, according to this invention, it became possible to perform easily temperature management of the substrate of the film production interior of a room by low cost for a short time by controlling uniformly the temperature of the substrate held at the electrode holder introduced into the first film production room under atmospheric pressure.

DRAWINGS

[Drawing 1]

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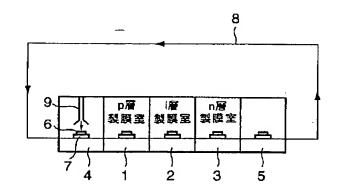
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(54) 【発明の名称】 光電変換装置の製造方法および製造装置

(57)【要約】

【課題】 製膜される基板の温度管理を、短時間で容易 に、かつ低コストで行うことを可能とする光電変換装置 の製造方法および製造装置を提供することを目的とす る。

【解決手段】 基板を保持するホルダーを、インライン に配列された複数の製膜室に順次導入し、それぞれの製 膜室内において基板表面に半導体薄膜を製膜する工程を 含む光電変換装置の製造方法において、最初の製膜室に 導入される、ホルダーに保持された基板の温度を、大気 圧下において一定に制御することを特徴とする



【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項!】基板を保持するホルダーを、インラインに配列された複数の製膜室に順次導入し、それぞれの製膜室内において基板表面に半導体薄膜を製膜する工程を含む光電変換装置の製造方法において、最初の製膜室に導入される、ホルダーに保持された基板の温度を、大気圧下において一定に制御することを特徴とする光電変換装置の製造方法。

【請求項2】最初の製膜室に導入される基板の温度と、 最後の製膜室から排出される基板の温度をモニターする ことを特徴とする請求項1に記載の光電変換装置の製造 方法。

【請求項3】最初の製膜室に導入される基板の温度に応じて、前記複数の製膜室内の温度を制御することを特徴とする請求項1に記載の光電変換装置の製造方法。

【請求項4】最初の製膜室に導入される、ホルダ―に保持された基板の温度は、基板に熱風を吹き付けること、基板に高圧水蒸気を吹き付けること、基板に赤外線を照射することからなる群から選ばれた1種により、制御されることを特徴とする請求項1ないし3のいずれかの項20に記載の光電変換装置の製造方法。

【請求項5】最初の製膜室に導入される、ホルダ―に保持された基板の温度は、100~150℃に制御されることを特徴とする請求項1ないし4のいずれかの項に記載の光電変換装置の製造方法。

【請求項6】インラインに配列された複数の製膜室と、基板を保持するホルダーと、このホルダーを、前記複数の製膜室に順次導入し、循環搬送する手段と、それぞれの製膜室内において基板表面に半導体薄膜を製膜する手段と、最初の製膜室に導入される、ホルダーに保持され 30 た基板の温度を、大気圧下において一定に制御する手段とを具備することを特徴とする光電変換装置の製造装置。

【請求項7】最初の製膜室に導入される基板の温度と、 最後の製膜室から排出される基板の温度をモニターする 手段を更に具備することを特徴とする請求項6に記載の 光電変換装置の製造装置。

【請求項8】最初の製膜室に導入される基板の温度に応じて、前記複数の製膜室内の温度を制御することを特徴とする請求項6に記載の光電変換装置の製造装置。

【請求項9】最初の製膜室に導入される、ホルダーに保持された基板の温度を、大気圧下において一定に制御する手段は、基板に熱風を吹き付ける手段、基板に高圧水蒸気を吹き付ける手段、および赤外線ヒーターからなる群から選ばれた1種を有することを特徴とする請求項6ないし8のいずれかの項に記載の光電変換装置の製造装置

【請求項10】最初の製膜室に導入される、ホルダーに 保持された基板の温度は、100~150℃に制御され ることを特徴とする請求項6ないし9のいずれかの項に 記載の光電変換装置の製造装置。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、光電変換装置の製造方法および製造装置に係り、特に、ホルダー循環系の一部に温度制御機構を設けたインラインCVD製膜方法および製膜装置に関する。

[0002]

【従来の技術】非晶質シリコン太陽電池をはじめとする 非単結晶太陽電池は、その大部分がシラン、ジシラン、 ゲルマン、メタンなどの原料ガスを、必要に応じてジボ ラン、フォスフィン、アルシンなどのドーピングガスと ともに高周波電力などによるプラズマ中で分解し、所望 の基板上に堆積するいわゆるグロー放電分解法によって pin接合を形成することによって形成されている。

【0003】その際、高い性能を得るためには、i層中の不純物濃度を極力低減する必要があることは公知となっている。p層やn層を形成するためのボロンやリンなども性能の低下を引き起こすため、最近では、p層、i層、n層をそれぞれ専用の製膜室で形成するいわゆる分離形成法が一般的となっている。

【0004】この分離形成法は、各製膜室をインラインに配列し、各層を形成後、真空中で他の製膜室に基板を搬送するシステムを有するインライン多室分離型製膜装置が必要となる。また、最初の製膜室の前にローディング室を設けて、そこでホルダーに基板を保持させ、最後の製膜室の後にアンローディング室を設けて、そこでホルダーから基板を外し、ホルダーは循環してローディング室に戻して、繰返し使用するものである。

【0005】このようなインライン多室分離型製膜装置では、製膜室内に設置されたヒーターにより基板を200℃程度に加熱して、製膜が行われるが、真空中での加熱には長時間を要し、かつコストが高いという問題がある。また、基板は順次移動するため、製膜室内で基板温度をモニターすることは非常に困難である。

【0006】更に、ホルダーの繰返し使用により、ホルダーが蓄熱したり、環境温度により影響を受けたりするなど、ローディング室に投入される基板の温度が一定とならず、そのため製膜室内の基板の温度を一定に制御することが困難となる。

[0007]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】本発明は、かかる従来技術の問題点に鑑みなされたもので、製膜される基板の温度管理を、短時間で容易に、かつ低コストで行うことを可能とする光電変換装置の製造方法および製造装置を提供することを目的とする。

[0008]

【課題を解決するための手段】上記課題を解決するため、本発明は、基板を保持するホルダーを、インラインに配列された複数の製膜室に順次導入し、それぞれの製

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膜室内において基板表面に半導体薄膜を製膜する工程を 含む光電変換装置の製造方法において、最初の製膜室に 導入される、ホルダーに保持された基板の温度を、大気

圧下において一定に制御することを特徴とする光電変換 装置の製造方法を提供する。

【0009】また、本発明は、インラインに配列された 複数の製膜室と、基板を保持するホルダーと、このホル ダーを、前記複数の製膜室に順次導入し、循環搬送する 手段と、それぞれの製膜室内において基板表面に半導体 薄膜を製膜する手段と、最初の製膜室に導入される、ホ ルダーに保持された基板の温度を、大気圧下において一 定に制御する手段とを具備することを特徴とする光電変 換装置の製造装置を提供する。

【0010】本発明の光電変換装置の製造方法および製造装置において、最初の製膜室に導入される基板の温度と、最後の製膜室から排出される基板の温度をモニターすることが出来る。また、このようにモニターされた、最初の製膜室に導入される基板の温度に応じて、複数の製膜室内の温度を制御することが出来る。なお、基板の温度のモニターは、ホルダーに温度計を取り付けることにより行うことが出来る。

【0011】最初の製膜室に導入される、ホルダーに保持された基板の温度は、基板に熱風を吹き付けること、基板に高圧水蒸気を吹き付けること、または基板に赤外線を照射することにより、制御することが出来る。これらの中では、基板に熱風を吹き付けることが、簡易な手段であってコストも低く、短時間での昇温が可能であることから、最も好ましい。

【0013】以上のように構成される本発明の光電変換装置の製造方法および製造装置によると、最初の製膜室に導入される、ホルダーに保持された基板の温度を、大気圧下において一定に制御することにより、製膜室内の基板の温度管理を、短時間で容易に、かつ低コストで行 40うことが可能である。

[0014]

【発明の実施の形態】以下、図面を参照して、本発明の実施の形態について説明する。図1は、本発明の一実施形態に係るインラインCVD製膜装置の模式図である。図1において、p層製膜室1、i層製膜室2、およびn層製膜室3が一列に配列され、その前後にローディング室4およびアンローディング室5が設置されている。

【0015】これらローディング室4、 p層製膜室 1、i 層製膜室2、n層製膜室3、およびアンローディ ング室5内を、製膜される基板6を支持するホルダー7が、ホルダー循環系8によって搬送され、循環され、繰返し使用されている。

【0016】ローディング室4において、ホルダー7上に保持された基板6は、熱風吹き付けノズル9から熱風を吹き付けられ、所定の温度に加熱される。所定の温度とは、通常、100~150℃である。このような温度が得られるように、熱風の温度、吹き付け時間等が制御される。なお、温度制御は、ホルダー自体の温度および周囲温度を考慮してなされる必要がある。また、後述する、最後の製膜室から排出されるホルダーの温度も考慮される。

【0017】ローディング室4内は大気圧下にあり、熱風の吹き付けによる基板の所定の温度への昇温は、短時間で容易に行うことが出来る。

【0018】所定の温度に加熱された基板は、p層製膜室1、i層製膜室2、およびn層製膜室3内において、順次、p型半導体層、i型半導体層、およびn型半導体層が製膜される。製膜は、各室に設けられたヒーターにより200℃の下で行われるが、 基板6は、p層製膜室1に導入される前に、あらかじめ100~150℃の一定の温度に加熱制御されているため、200℃への昇温は、正確に、かつ極めて短時間で行うことが出来る。

【0019】なお、ホルダー7には温度計が取付けられていて、 p層製膜室1に導入される際の温度と、 n層製膜室3から出る際の温度がモニターされており、その値に応じて、各製膜室内のヒーターの温度がコントロールされる。

【0020】なお、図1に示す製膜装置において、各製膜室間の一部またはすべてに、不純物の混入を防ぐためにさらに中間室を設けることが可能である。また、製膜される半導体層の厚さ、製膜時間の相違を考慮して、同一の半導体層を複数の製膜室で製膜するようにすることも可能である。

[0021]

【0022】次に、基板6を保持したホルダー7をp層 製膜室1に搬送し、減圧下でヒーター温度180℃で加 熱した後、SiH4300sccm、CH3700sc cm、B2H65sccm、H21000sccm を 5

導入し、反応圧力1 t o r r 、 R F パワー30 mW/c m² で p 層を 10 n m 製膜した。

【0023】続いて、 p層製膜室1内の残留ガスを排気した後、基板6を保持したホルダー7を、隣接するi層製膜室2に搬送し、減圧下でヒーター温度200℃で加熱した後、 SiH4 500sccmを導入し、反応圧力0.3torr、 RFパワー50mW/cm²でi層を300nm製膜した。

【0024】更に、 i 層製膜室2内の残留ガスを排気した後、基板6を保持したホルダー7を、隣接するn層製膜室1に搬送し、減圧下でヒーター温度200℃で加熱した後、SiH4200sccm、PH35sccm、H24000sccmを導入し、反応圧力1torr、RFパワー100mW/cm²でn層を20nm製膜した。

【0025】このようにして、 SnO2 付ガラス基板 6上に、pin接合を有する3層の非晶質半導体層を製 膜した。その後、製膜された基板6をホルダーから外して、次の工程に搬送し、ホルダー7はそのまま搬送されて、ローディング室4に戻された。

【0026】以上のような製膜工程においては、基板6は、p層製膜室1に導入される前に、熱風で加熱され、所定の温度に制御されており、この温度はホルダー7に取付けられた温度計によりモニターされ、この温度に応じて、 p層製膜室1内のヒーターの温度が設定されて

いる。

【0027】そのため、 p層製膜室1内の基板6の温度は、製膜に必要な温度に正確に、かつ短時間で達成され、それによって、製膜室内の基板の温度管理を容易に行うことが可能となった。

[0028]

【発明の効果】以上、詳細に説明したように、本発明に よると、最初の製膜室に導入される、ホルダーに保持さ れた基板の温度を、大気圧下において一定に制御するこ とにより、製膜室内の基板の温度管理を、短時間で容易 に、かつ低コストで行うことが可能となった。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明の一実施形態に係るインラインCVD製膜装置を概略的に示す図。

【符号の説明】

1 … p層製膜室

2… i 層製膜室

3…n層製膜室

4…ローディング室

5…アンローディング室

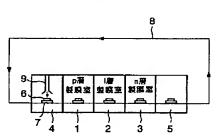
6 …基板

7…ホルダー

8…ホルダー循環系

9…熱風吹き付けノズル

【図1】



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